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# USSR National Affairs

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**Politburo on Economic Performance, Plan Fulfillment**

*LD231957 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined at its regular session the results of the all-union socialist competition of the union and autonomous republics, krays, oblasts, towns, autonomous okrugs, urban and rural rayons, collectives of associations, enterprises, organizations, establishments, kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the successful fulfillment of the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1985, and the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan, and for giving a fitting welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress.

A decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee on this question notes that the working people of the country, in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenum, have achieved weighty results in the development of some of the most important branches of the national economy and in strengthening its material-technical base.

The material and cultural standard of living of the people has been improved and real personal incomes have arisen.

Party, local-soviet, trade-union, Komsomol, and economic bodies are instructed and guided by the decisions of the April and October 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenums to step up organizational and mass political work on the implementation of the party's course toward accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, to strive persistently for a decisive turning-point in raising the effectiveness of public-sector production, and in accelerating scientific-technical progress, and to make fuller use of the creative upsurge aroused by the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress.

The assurance was expressed that the country's working people, in developing socialist competition, will ensure a high rate and precise rhythm of work and will do everything to ensure the fulfillment and the overfulfillment of the plans for 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan, and to further strengthen our homeland's economic might.

The list of labor collectives which have been awarded Challenge Red Banners and commemorative badges of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee, and which have been entered on the all-union board of honor at the USSR VDNKh [Main Committee for Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy], will be published in the press.

Having discussed the progress of the fulfillment of party and government decisions on strengthening labor discipline, and overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo noted that party, local-soviet, economic and law-protection bodies and public organizations have set in motion active work in this direction locally.

The measures being taken are meeting with the approval and the support of Soviet people. At the same time, a check which was carried out showed that in a number of republics, krays, and oblasts, the attention being devoted to matters relating to the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism has been relaxed. There are instances of a carefree attitude and exaggeration of what has been done. Not everywhere has an atmosphere of intolerance been created around people who abuse alcoholic beverages or show indulgence toward drunkenness. The measures of disciplinary, administrative, and social influence stipulated by law are not being fully applied as regards violators of labor discipline and drunkards. It is proposed to party, local soviet, trade union, and Komsomol bodies that they consistently and firmly implement the policy of further strengthening labor discipline, overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism, and eliminating existing shortcomings in this work, in order that a healthy and sober way of life become established throughout the country.

At the Politburo meeting, matters relating to the organization of production of personal computers and the development of the material and technical base for the manufacture of domestic video recording and play-back equipment, were examined.

A decision of the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Council of Ministers was adopted on measures for further developing Tbilisi's municipal economy in the period 1986-1990, which will facilitate a considerable improvement in the living conditions of the working people of the Georgian capital.

At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo meeting, decisions were adopted connected with the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and there was an examination of some other issues of economic and social policy and of the execution of the Communist Party and Soviet State's foreign policy, which is aimed at ensuring peace and security of the peoples.

**Recent Ministerial Appointments Published**

PM221625 [Editorial Report] Moscow *SOBRANIYE PO STANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR (OTDEL PERVYY)* in Russian No 33, 1985 carries on pages 662-663 three government resolutions.

The first, "On the Appointment of Comrade Ye.B Smirnov as Deputy Minister of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems," reads:

"The USSR Council of Ministers decrees:

"That Comrade Ye.B. Smirnov be appointed deputy minister of instrument making, automation equipment, and control systems.

"G. Aliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers,

"M. Smirtyukov, USSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs.

"Moscow, Kremlin 22 August 1985."

The second resolution, "On the Appointment of Comrade V.I. Fedorov as Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Committee for

Construction Affairs," reads:

"The USSR Council of Ministers decrees:

"That Comrade V.I. Fedorov be appointed deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs.

"G. Aliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers,

"M. Smirtyukov, USSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs.

"Moscow, Kremlin, 2 September 1985."

The third resolution, "On the Appointment of Comrade L.V. Radyukevich as USSR First Deputy Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy," reads:

"The USSR Council of Ministers decrees:

"That Comrade L.V. Radyukevich be appointed USSR first deputy minister of ferrous metallurgy.

"N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

"M. Smirtyukov, USSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs.

"Moscow, Kremlin, 6 September 1985."

### Supreme Court Examines Agriculture, Other Issues

PM211514 [Editorial Report] Moscow *IZVESTIYA* in Russian 19 January 1986 Morning Edition carries on page 6 a 2,000-word TASS report entitled "USSR Supreme Court Plenum" on a routine plenum chaired by USSR Supreme Court Chairman Terebilov on 14-16 January. The plenum heard a report by V.I. Zamyatin, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court Civil Cases Collegium, and on the basis of that report "discussed the question of the courts' application of the law regulating state purchases of agricultural produce from kolkhozes and interkolkhoz and state-kolkhoz enterprises, organizations, and associations." The plenum also heard a report by Ye.A. Smolentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, and in the light of it "discussed the question of the courts' fulfillment of the 3 July 1985 USSR Supreme Soviet resolution 'On Observing the Requirements of Nature Protection and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources'." The plenum also adopted amendments to an earlier resolution on the campaign against drunkenness and alcoholism. USSR Prosecutor General A.M. Rekunkov and USSR Justice Minister B.V. Kravtsov took part in the plenum's work.

### Gorbachev, Leadership Attend Moscow Conference

*LD240901 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0811 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The 26th city report and election party conference opened in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions in Moscow today.

The delegates welcomed with stormy prolonged applause Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Gromyko, Ligachev, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Ponomarev, Sokolov, Talyzin, Yeltsin, Zaykov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov and Nikonov.

The leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet State were unanimously elected to the composition of the Presidium of the conference.

Present here are also representatives of party, local soviet and public organizations, veterans of the revolution, production front-rankers, workers in science and culture, and military leaders.

The agenda of the conference has been approved.

Comrade Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, is delivering the review report of the Moscow Gorkom.

### Moscow Oblast Party Conference Reported

*PM221110 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 86 First Edition p 2*

[A. Shinkin report: "Against Contrasting Work Results: From the Moscow Oblast Party Conference"]

[Text] When speaking about the work of Moscow Oblast Communists, you want above all to say nice things about them. The more than 500,000-strong detachment of party members generally works creatively, boldly advancing new ideas and persistently seeking to resolve problems. It is no accident that Moscow Oblast has the reputation of being one of the most highly developed oblasts. Industry here is developing steadily and the agro-industrial sector is strengthening each year.

The results achieved during the last 5-year plan are substantial. Industry fulfilled the plans for output sales, labor productivity, and production of the principal types of goods ahead of schedule. Production of consumer goods increased by R600 million. Successes have also been achieved in agriculture. The average annual volume of gross output increased by 17.4 percent in comparison with the 10th 5-Year Plan. Profit has trebled and totaled R570 million last year.

All these achievements are due primarily to the work style of the party obkom and its ability to influence the economy and to educate people. This is why Obkom First Secretary V. Mesyats, who delivered the report, and other delegates at the conference spoke exactingly and objectively about the forms and methods of leadership applied by the oblast party organization's staff, without concealing or minimizing errors and shortcomings and actively seeking ways to achieve further progress.

"Our end results could be trebeled," said V. Yarygin, lathe operator at the Elektrostaltyazhmash production association and twice Hero of Socialist Labor, "had we succeeded in bringing

weak sectors into line and in enhancing the responsibility of Communists and all workers for the work entrusted to them."

Vladimir Mikhaylovich's remark reflects the main points of the situation prevailing in Moscow Oblast in a true light. There are successes, it is true; but unfortunately there are also failures. This is why the available economic potential is still not working at full capacity. Take industry, for instance. During the last 5-year plan the increase in production was down 1.4 percent and the return on capital fell by 13 percent. One in six enterprises failed to meet the output prime cost target, while one in three enterprises is not fulfilling contract obligations.

The material and technical base of agriculture has been considerably strengthened in recent years, better amenities have been provided in rural areas, and it is possible to say that dozens of villages in Moscow Oblast have been reborn. Young people are no longer rushing off to cities. The average age of people working in agriculture does not exceed 40. All kolkhozes and sovkhozes are economically viable.

However, here, just as in industry, there are great differences in the results achieved by farms. While leading farms achieve yields of 5,000 kg of milk per cow and 40 and more quintals of grain per hectare, laggards obtain only half as much.

Many similar examples were cited at the conference. The explanation for them all, delegates said, was that the party obkom had failed to achieve harmonious work in all components and that obkom sections spent too much time on day-to-day organization, frequently doing the work of economic services and soviet organ leaders. Day-to-day concerns frequently took the place of profound and generalization of issues which make it possible to effectively resolve new tasks.

"During the potato harvest there was no shortage of visitors from oblast organizations or daily telephone calls from the obkom," said Ye. Balakina, first secretary of Zaraysk Party Gorkom. "During all that time we felt as if we were on a leash. How can you work like that? It is necessary to do away with tutelage; instead there must be a principled and comprehensive analysis of the causes of disruptions, and we must be given help in eliminating shortcomings."

This view was endorsed by T. Khomyakov, party committee secretary at the Kupava I.N. Akimov fine cloth factory; V. Puzikov, chairman of the Istra Gorispolkom; and others. They wished that the obkom would orgnaize its work so as to develop initiative in grassroots components more actively and ensure that everyone knows what they have to do, right now and in the longer term.

The party obkom is not always persistent and consistent enough when it comes to its positive ventures. In this context N. Travkin, head of the No 18 Mosobleselstroy trust, recalled that the party obkom bureau approved the development of the collective contract in the construction industry four times in recent years. However, no substantial changes followed. All the positive plans remained on paper. And the end effect can be judged by the following figures: "Unfinished projects" in the construction industry constitute 92 percent of the annual plan. More than 1 million square meters of housing and many children's preschool establishments and hospitals have not been handed over to the oblast's working people.

The selection and training of cadres was discussed especially critically at the conference. Over the past 4 years, one-half of the sovkhoz directors, one-third of kolkhoz chairmen, and approximately 70 percent of chief specialists were replaced in the oblast. This trend also affected party cadres. Almost all primary organization secretaries and most gorkom and raykom first secretaries have been newly elected.

There is no doubt, delegates declared, that if a leader's scope does not match up to the demands of the time, if a man does not display initiative, is afraid of responsibility, or — worse still — abuses his official position, his place is not at the head of a collective. Frequently, however, when redeploying cadres the party obkom clearly acts in a rush; and when confirming leaders, it takes more notice of the application form that of a man's professional qualities. In some places its has become customary to remove leaders who have committed misdemenaors from under the watchful eye of primary party organizations. Thus, over the past 2 years 260 communist leaders were penalized, but only half of the cases were discussed locally.

Conference delegates proposed that the second paragraph of the CPSU Statutes, which says "unswervingly implementing the party line in the selection of cadres according to their political, professional, and moral qualities," also include the words "taking into account the opinion of the labor collective." Many believe that this will help to avoid subjectivism in the selection of cadres.

The armchair style of work of party obkom officials — from instructors to secretaries — has still not been overcome. Delegates noted that recently everyone was again seized by a mania for conferences, aktivs, and meetings.

"They hardly ever produce something positive," R. Chizh, first secretary of the Podolsk Party Gorkom, said. "They usually serve 'to confuse the issue' or else you have to listen to people's self-justifications. But we do not learn what we need most at these meetings, namely what is to be done to improve the situation."

The armchair style of work generates a mass of paperwork. For instance, Voskresensk Party Gorkom received 498 resolutions from Moscow CPSU Obkom in 2 years. "And on each one of them we had to adopt our own decision," said Ye. Berezov, first secretary of the party gorkom, "because any inspection begins by clarifying whether a given question was discussed at a gorkom bureau session and whether measures were taken. And all this has to be done in writing. It seems to me that the time has come when organizational and educational work should be assessed according to results rather than paperwork. It will be much more useful."

Every month more than 3,000 workers are discovered in a drunken state at the oblast's enterprises. This too is largely due to a shortlived campaign and formal approach to resolving this problem. The conference delegates issued the following instruction: Combatting drunkenness means persistent and uncompromising daily educational work.

The discussion which took place at the conference threw much light on ways to further improve the oblast party organization's organizational and ideological work. A process of renewal is under way; and acceleration, which is so necessary now, is gathering momentum. But to achieve this it is necessary to reject more resolutely anything that hampers or paralyzes initiative. Innovations must be backed up not just by applause but by concrete deeds.

The conference unanimously approved the party's precongress documents. The delegates linked their future prospects and hopes inseparably with the CPSU's peace-loving policy and with the major new foreign political initiatives set forth in the Statement by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev. They have the ardent support of all Moscow Oblast's Communists and working people.

An organizational plenum of the obkom was held. It elected V.K. Mesyats first secretary of the obkom.

### Vorotnikov Addresses Agro-Industrial Committee

*LD230912 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] The first session of the RSFSR State Agro-Industrial Committee was held on 22 January in Moscow. It determined its tasks in the light of the resolutions of the April and October 1985 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on the further improvement of the management of the agro-industrial complex. Comrade Vorotnikov addressed the session. The participants in the session noted that the entire restructuring of the management of the agro-industrial complex is directed toward achieving stable growth of agricultural output, the reliable provision of the country with food and agricultural raw materials and the joining of efforts of all branches in order to attain high final results in accordance with the Food Program. The centerplace of the complex should be the shelves of food stores.

Taking part in the session were Comrade Nikonov; Comrade Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee; and officials from the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR and RSFSR Councils of Ministers.

### Novosibirsk Plaque Commemorates Kosygin

*PM211144 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 86 First Edition p 2*

[TASS report: "To the Prominent Party Figure and Statesman"]

[Text] Novosibirsk, 18 Jan — A memorial plaque bearing a portrait of Twice Hero of Socialist Labor A.N. Kosygin, prominent figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet State, was fixed to the building of the Novosibirsk Oblast Potrebsoyuz yesterday. He worked in this building between 1926 and 1930.

Representatives of party and public organizations and the city's labor collectives spoke at the meeting which took place.

### Patriarch Pimen Praises Gorbachev Peace Proposals

*LD231053 Moscow TASS in English 0942 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Moscow, January 23 TASS — The United Nations proclaimed 1986 as International Year of Peace. Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and all Russia said in a talk with a TASS correspondent in this connection:

"The noble desire of the international community, the United Nations, has already brought about a great contribution to the cause of preserving life on earth. It has been made by our country, the Soviet Union. The essence of this contribution has already been formulated with utmost clarity by the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in a statement which has already become known all over the world. The program presented by him stresses the need for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, for saving mankind from nuclear homicide, from the arms race and from "star wars." The program calls for entering the third millennium without weapons of mass destruction."

Patriarch Pimen stressed that that program of peace reflected the will of the entire Soviet people and was backed by a practical step: The USSR extended its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions by three months.

"It is our conviction that people of goodwill in all countries are aware of the Soviet Union's desire to rid mankind of the threat looming over it," Patriarch Pimen continued. "We expect the USA, too, to show true readiness to protect earth from the threat of war. We began this year with a prayer for peace for all life and we believe that this prayer will not be in vain.

"We men of religion have been bearing and continue to bear a responsibility for the destinies of peace. Man is the king of nature by the will of God almighty. All God's creation was given man so that he should thriftily and benevolently care for it and grief will come to man if he neglects his duty and abuses his obligation to preserve the sacred gift of life on earth.

"It is a shame that the great forces of nature are still being used to develop atomic, chemical and other weapons of homicide while they should be used to meet the needs of the suffering majority of the world population," the patriarch stressed.

Patriarch Pimen pointed out that religious peace workers together with all the other rational people should step up their efforts for lessening international tension. "Everyone can and must by his or her efforts contribute to the early solution of common human problems so that peace and justice should be within the reach of all the peoples without exception. The Russian Orthodox Church, which is preparing to celebrate the millennium of the baptism of Russia, considers efforts for peace to be a substantial aspect of its mission."

Patriarch Pimen concluded: "I want to repeat with fresh hope what I said at the second special session devoted to disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly in New York four years ago: We clearly realize that true peace can only be the fruit of the joint efforts of statesmen and peoples. We are praying that the appeal of our people for embarking on the road of sensible and responsible decisions expected by mankind should reach every heart."

**Moscow Construction Reduced To Avoid Mistakes**
*LD221954 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] On 2 January the evening bulletin of the latest news included a report entitled "Lost Millions." Our correspondent spoke about the long drawn-out construction of a children's hospital in the Tushino Rayon of Moscow. For 7 years the builders have been assembling, then rebuilding, repairing their own bad work, then discovering mistakes again and having to destroy what they have already done. Even in blocks already accepted by the state commission, flagrant violations of the design and of building methods have been discovered.

Today (Vyacheslav Vasilyevich Zamokhin), deputy head of the Moscow Soviet Construction Department, reported to our editors:

[Begin (Zamokhin) recording] (Boris Viktorovich Guro), head of the City Administration for Capital Construction of Health Care Facilities, has been released from his post for his negligent attitude toward checking how work is being carried out in the construction of the children's hospital in Tushino. By decision of the Collegium of Glavmosstroy [chief administration for construction in Moscow], (Viktor Ivanovich Kireyev), head of Construction Administration No 167, whose collective was the general contractor for the construction of the hospital, has also been released from his post. (Igor Vitaliyevich Avrutin), manager of the Mosstroy-17 Trust, and the head of the Administration for Housing Construction also received severe punishments.

The Moscow Soviet Construction Department, (Vyacheslav Vasilyevich) stressed, in order to eliminate the possibility of a recurrence of such mistakes, has substantially reduced the number of projects that will simultaneously be under construction in Moscow in the future. Existing capacities and a possible increase of labor productivity due to the acquisition of new technolgoy by the organisations of Glavmosstroy have been taken into account in planning this year's amount of contracted work.

**IZVESTIYA Readers Join Debate on Unearned Income**
*PM221406 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 3*

[Article by O. Filatova, lecturer at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, under the "Mailbag" rubric "Combating Dishonest Earnings" — first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The article "Unearned Income" was published in the newspaper last year (*IZVESTIYA* No 188) under the rubric "Under Discussion." The headline reveals the essence of a phenomenon that has turned into an economic, social, and moral evil in our lives. The newspaper has received and continues to receive hundreds of responses to this article. The writers of many letters link their thoughts and proposals with demands for the principle of social justice and resolute struggle against unearned income contained in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program to be asserted everywhere.

"The problem of unearned income, which was put forward for discussion by the newspaper, is complex and multifaceted. We are now starting the qualitative restructuring of our life. That means that it is necessary to start with ourselves. By breaking with out usual views and comfortable positions," S. Gorskiy from Murmansk thinks in his letter. "We should not wait for someone to instill order from above but act resolutely." A sentiment, I note, which runs through most of the readers' replies to the article.

We recall that the following specialists took part in the discussion held at the editorial bureau — S. Shatalin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and an economist; Doctor of Juridical Sciences S. Borodin; Doctor of Philosophical Sciences S. Rogovin, a sociologist; V. Koptev, a deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and a steelworker, and other comrades. Political, economic, and legal definitions were given for the concept of "unearned income" and there was a thorough and detailed discussion of the essence of the phenomenon and its forms and scale. Which problems triggered the greatest response among readers?

First and foremost many people draw attention to the economic aspect of the question. The socialist principle "from each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor" is the fundamental basis of our society's social justice. That is why public opinion reacts so sharply to any deviations from this principle, linking them to definite shortcomings in the economic mechanism, management, or pay.

"S. Shatalin graphically laid out for general view, as the saying goes, the economic disorganization that today permits certain workers to earn undeserved bonuses and unearned pay. I personally am familiar with the cases cited in the article not through newspaper publications but much more closely," L. Smirnov, an engineer, writes from Omsk. "Yes, violation of the 'according to work' principle results in those who work worse sometimes earning more. And my own experience suggests that a collective can only combat this negative phenomenon if the damage done to the state is damage that directly affects the enterprise itself. If it affects its workers' pay."

Many readers think that the labor remuneration system should be more flexible and contain more differentials. No one has any doubts about the coefficient of labor input. In the opinion of A. Vasilyev from Engels, Saratov Oblast, precisely regulated and scientifically substantiated norms can also be a reliable "yardstick" of labor quantity and quality. "And although the state of affairs here today is far from perfect," he writes, "in my view norms will help to regulate monitoring. Because they are based on concrete figures and not empty emotions."

But here is another — diametrically opposed — viewpoint. "Norms" and "bonuses" have hampered labor productivity growth. However sophisticated norms may be, changes to them cannot keep pace with changing production conditions. A. Vodolazskiy, a candidate of economic sciences from Novocherkassk, writes, Norms do not develop in workers the desire to improve work results as much as possible, but adapt them to earn as much as possible with the least effort. The method of setting norms for labaor restrains the development of creative capabilities. The actual amount of products that a worker is able to produce must be the yardstick of labor effort. A workers' labor should be remunerated in proportion to this effort. Then the desire to seek additional illegal earnings "on the side" will fade.

We will not go into the details of that argument; the choice of options is a specialist area. It is important for that choice to accord with the goal clearly defined in the new edition of our party Program, which speaks of the need to "improve the system of pay in order to ensure that it takes full account of the amount and quality of work and its conditions and results..." Time is pressing us to instill the proper order here. The distribution mechanism must be a reliable obstacle in the way of uncarned income and wage leveling — everything that runs counter to the norms and principles of socialist society.

An analysis of the mail shows the in every fourth letter readers raise the issue of control over income. To what does this fact attest? Public opinion is becoming increasingly implacable toward rubles acquired dishonestly. But, on the other hand, there is also an alarming feature in this. I et us recall, control over the degree of labor and consumption is one of the main functions of the socialist state. And unearned income is evidence that this function has weakened. And now it is particularly important to intensify it, readers believe, wherever we come up against so-called unaccounted-for individual activity.

"In the opinion of a lawyer, this activity is not always illegal. No, I am decisively not in agreement with this," I. Osipov from Lipetsk Oblast stresses his attitude to the problem by his very intonation. "Control is needed here, the strictest control. But the evil cannot be eliminated with its help alone. Look how many moonlighters have spawned who build summer houses at fabulous prices. And 'amateur taxi drivers' who charge five times as much as the state price for a trip around the city at night from the railroad station or the airport?"

Let us put it differently: however indignant we may be at cases of "fleecing," there are situations when we freely pay "moonlighters" exorbitant prices. Why? Because we have no other choice. Not everyone will stoop to paying a black marketeer triple the price for a fashionable item. But where the building of that summer house is concerned, we have no choice. There is a demand for private services, and there is a corresponding supply. And both sides, you may be sure, will find an opportunity to get around the tightening up of control. So, obviously, the solution to the problem lies not only in tightening up control but primarily in state management of so-called individual activity. And here there is no need to reinvent the wheel. Life suggests how to act.

Here is just one example. Two years ago I happened to be posted to Yaroslavl Oblast to write about the local consumer services. I remember being struck by the fact that, on applying to consumer services, the oblast's inhabitants could obtain such services as having a summer house built, their kitchen garden plowed, and so forth. It transpires that there would be a desire for this kind of service. And an interest. There are now considerable incentives in consumer services, especially since the recent CPSU Central Committee resolution. And what about those car owners? "Please explain: How is it bad if a 'private entrepreneur' becomes a freelance colleague of a taxi driver?" S. Sergeyev from Novosibirsk asks in a letter. "But on one condition: that he works under an agreement with that taxi pool and deducts a certain amount for the state budget. What is more, perhaps he could receive certain privileges in car servicing if he works well."

Here we come to a new twist in the theme, prompted by the editorial mail. "I read the item with mixed feelings. There can be no argument that the time has come to close all loopholes for moonlighters. But, I think it would be unjust to deny the opportunity to earn extra money," A. Kalinina from the Moscow area believes, "having made it possible for people to use their skill and potential in various spheres of activity. I have daughters growing up without a father, and I will say straight out that there is no possibility to earn more at work. I sew and knit well. But where can one combine jobs? Such firms should exist. And not only for providing consumer services." Well, here is something to think about.

Discussion was aroused by the question raised in the article of altering the tax assessment system. Many readers agree with the newspaper article's thesis that, under socialism, the taxation system must also be a means of purposefully regulating and redistributing personal income and personal property. What suggestions were made in the mail? Two features have come under the focus of public opinion. The first is connected with changing taxes on legacies and income tax. The second concerns individual subsidiary plots.

"An individual subsidiary plot frequently becomes not an additional source but the main source of income," Ye. Parkhachev from Zaporozhye Oblast writes. "But you have to pay only kopeks for water and electricity. Why should all the profits go into the pocket of the private entrepreneur? I think that it is time to raise taxes for the use of an individual subsidiary plot." I et is be said directly, the proposal is a debatable one, although the reasons for the letter-writers' alarm do not give rise to doubt. But here are some other letters. "For my family," A. Novoseltsev from Voronezh writes, "our garden plot has become a tangible support." "both I myself and all my neighbors," I. Aliyeva from Chechen-Ingush writes, "hand over all our surplus products to the cooperative. It is very convenient: the procurement official comes directly to the house and buys everything without excessive red tape." So, in the opinion of many readers, here the best method of fighting unearned income must be to regulate the work of the corresponding services.

As we can see, there are many ideas. Different in terms of their social significance and level of competence. But of equal value because people are taking so much to heart and showing such an interest in our common problems today: economic, social, and moral.

## Chikin Analyzes Lenin's Ideas on Innovation

*PM231227 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Jan 86 First Edition*

[Valentin Chikin article under the rubric "Reading Lenin Anew": "We Are the Party of Innovators"]

[Text] *We are the party of the future!.. We are the party of innovators!..* By the time Vladimir Ilich utters these words, with proud emphasis, in an uncompromising polemic, they will already have a "history" of at least one-third of a century. They were heard for the first time soon after the founding of the International, following the birth of the Commune of Paris. The great teachers of the proletariat and founders of Marxism, splitting the very nucleus, so to speak, of revolutionary science ane emancipating its life-giving force from possible limitations, pointed to its constantly innovative thrust: *Our teaching is not dogma, but guidance for action.*

The true godfathers of creative Marxism were the Bolsheviks, the Leninists. They were described as the most "orthodox" and "steadfast," they, more than anyone else, knew how to stand up for the purity of revolutionary, theory and Marxist principles, but they always declared openly and boldly:

*We do not by any means regard Marx' theory as something final and inviolate; on the contrary, we are convinced that it has only laid the foundation stones for a science that socialists must develop in all salients if they do not want to fall behind life.*

That is how Vladimir Ilich orients his comrades in arms even before the emergence of Bolshevism, when the first outlines of the program were only just being sketched out. And again when the first Russian revolution flared up, when the flames of strikes and street fighting tested the vitality of principles and theoretical constructs and the very morality of the revolutionary Marxist. And again on the threshold of October, when socialist creativity and the forms of organization of the new society became not merely a theoretical task, but an urgent need, demanded by practice and by the masses many millions strong. Over the decades Russia earned Marxism not only with the pain of unprecedented torments and sacrifices, unheard-of revolutionary heroism, and incredible energy, but also with *selfless strivings, teaching, testing in practice, disappointments, tests, and comparisons of experience.*

Innovation is not something sent down from heaven, it involves a colossal intensity of thought and spirit, an exceptional sense of responsibility. The figure of the revolutionary fighter with his intellectual potential and moral principles is constantly present to the attentive, searching gaze of Vladimir Ilich.

If you want to say something new, the first requirement is this: You must have a thorough knowledge of Marxism and a dialectical grasp of the application of theory to practice. Superficial people and political dimwits cannot be tolerated, and time and again it is necessary to drag out "into the light" the pretentious,evil phrasemongers who pile up their "theories" and "concepts" on the shifting sands of ignorance. So the first thing is a firm base of knowledge. the second thing is a knowledge of life. "Dear friend, theory is all gray, and the golden tree of life is green." This truth, drawn from Goethe's metaphor, is essential for the revolutionary who thinks on a large scale. Now, the third thing is precisely that capacity. While highly valuing in his followers loyalty to principles and to revolutionary traditions, at the same time Marx demanded *the ability to think, the ability to analyze.* Lastly, innovation is impossible without practical activity, without a bold, selfless struggle. *The Marxist is the first to foresee the advance of the revolutionary era, and begins to rouse the people and sound the alarm while the philistines still sleep the servile sleep of faithful subjects. He is the first to embark on the path of direct revolutionary struggle. And the last to leave it,* and only when *all possibilities have been exhausted and there is not theshadow of a hope* of victory.

But these are only the most general conditions, outlined in the roughest approximation, for innovation to manifest itself. Each age weaves the fabric of life to its own patterns, out of the threads of unforeseen situations. After all, there are such things as gray days, insoluble difficulties, insuperable fatigue, there are, in the end, such things as acclimatization to monotonous routine, the loss of a sense of perspective... That is the time to ring the assembly bell, that is the time to rouse everyone, to infuse energy, to inspire hope, to show the way. For the strong, innovative individual, it is always the day and the hour for resolute action. Vladimir Ilich has a feeling for people like this, he acts as a magnet to them, singles them out, supports them. And rousing huge detachments — even of party people — to social creativity and thrilling them with new ideas and plans is far from easy, you need a political atmosphere thick with the ozone of enthusiasm. Vladimir Ilich regards preparation for the party congress as a very important focusing stage along this path.

*Before a highly crucial party meeting* he invariably launches tremendous organizations, investigative, creative work, involving as many as possible of those organizations and individuals who are capable of *collecting, checking, and processing* experience of reorganizing life. It is of exceptional value that a decisive turn has taken place *away from congresses and meetings which used to discuss general questions, toward congresses and meetings which sum up the results of practical experience.* This is now the basis for innovation. Moving forward is inconceivable without processing experience, without objectively analyzing its lessons. One precongress appeal formulated it thus:

*We must move forward, we must look ahead, we must bring to the congress practical experience of economic building which has been well thought out and worked on attentively by the joint labor and joint efforts of all party members.*

On opening the last of the congresses which he personally prepared and conducted, Vladimir Ilich calls on all the delegates and every Communist and Bolshevik to engage in thorough analysis and realistic assessments.

*If we assess what we have done with proper sobriety and are not afraid to look reality in the eyes, even though that reality is not always pleasant and is sometimes downright unpleasant, then all the difficulties which are only now emerging ahead of us... all these difficulties we will undoubtedly overcome.*

So a step forward is possible only if it is based on what is real. If it is based on what is not real, then whatever it is, it is not progress.

usually, it is marking time. And if reality persuades us that we have made a mistake, how can we make progress? We must do it again! *And even if we have to do everything over again not twice, but many times, this will show that we approach our task — the greatest task in the world — without prejudice and with a sober gaze.* Vladimir Ilich wants everyone to realize that innovation in the practice of building does not necessarily mean discoveries, but day-to-day work. *We have to do something very new*, to build a new economy, new social relations, a new way of life. Mistakes are inevitable. But they must neither frighten us nor hypnotize us. We must pass through them.

Of course, the novelty of our cause should not provide anyone with an all-purpose justification for every single mistake, incompetence, idleness, or whatever. We must always bear in mind that we are building not a fairytale castle, but a people's economy, and every decision we take, every action affects people's economy, and every decision we take, every action affects people's vital interests. That means it must be built in such a way that *the ordinary, simple working person understands that there has been some improvement for him.*

There is another tough measure of the practical success of our quest — namely, the test of the competition with capital, the major, decisive competition, the "last, decisive battle" which history has transferred from the barricades to the field of the economy. The high merits of communist ideas are no longer disputed, but people take a practical view and can keep saying: *You are trying something new.., the ideals are good..., but do you know how to do the job?* And it is this practical backup for the innovative approach that is sometimes lacking. Once, twice, thrice in his last congress speech Vladimir Ilich comes back to the basic lesson of the first year of peace: *We do not know how to manage.* But that is half the battle: We do not know — so we will learn; *the greatest danger is that not everyone is aware of that.*

What is being encountered in economic practice? In one place muddle and confusion has arisen among the intellectual leaders, they did not know how to place people correctly and avoid petty clashes – and state economic work is suffering. Somewhere else, they failed to establish elementary discipline — and lost control of the production situation; somewhere else again, conversely, they overdid the administration — again the result is negative. Some people did not have the qualifications to understand a technical question — and an important decision was delayed. Others got involved in a deal irresponsibly, and bought rotten canned foods. Some people fall into outright communist arrogance, others plunge into honeyed communist nonsense...

Will these people realize that they *do not know how to manage*; that *an intelligent approach to the simplest state matter is necessary*? If they realize, then they will learn. *You can learn, but to do that you have to study, and our people do not study. They brandish orders and decrees right and left, and the result is not at all what they want.* Vladimir Ilich reminds the careless and the lazy thinkers: Communists have earned great trust, have won *credit from the people* through their loyal service of the working people's interest and through their correct policy. This means that all managers have been given promissory notes. But do not forget, *these promissory notes are undated* and *recovery proceedings could be started* at any time.

The extreme frankness and critical spirit, the exacting and constructive nature of Lenin's report at the congress are dictated by a lofty, principled motive:

*The proletariat is not afraid to admit that in its revolution some things have turned out splendidly, and others have not worked out. All the revolutionary parties which have perished before now have perished because they became conceited and could not see where their strength lay, and were afraid to talk about their weaknesses. But we will not perish, because we are not afraid to talk about our weaknesses and will learn to overcome our weaknesses.*

And at the end of the congress' fruitful work, Vladimir Ilich sums up joyfully: The party displays again and again *flexibility of mind and flexibility of its entire organism.* And he poses anew the task of party policy: *The crux of the matter now is for the vanguard not to be afraid to work on itself, remake itself... The crux of the matter is to advance now as an incomparably wider, mightier mass.* And if the chosen line is clear and understood, if its correctness is confirmed by deeds, this means *we will be able to reach our goal.*

Each of us realizes and senses: The fresh winds of the revolutionary era are blowing imperiously into the present day. The whole atmosphere of our life on the eve of the 27th congress is permeated with the Leninist spirit of realism and exactingness, true innovation, the quest for the shortest routes to the great goal, the acceleration of progress. It may be said that all the preparations for the congress since April have followed Lenin's synopsis, based on the party's best traditions and its most valuable experience.

Today the party is once again revealing one of its strongest traits — dynamism, innovation, a policy which gets results. Leninism is in its very essence the science of fighters, the science of action. Lenin scorned starry-eyed blabbermouths, inactive lovers of political maxims, and those who tend to "swear by Marxism." In revolutionary science, innovative thought the truth which is not applied to practice or backed up by action remains at best a good intention. The empahsis on action, on practical work, consistent progress, changes for the better — this, the party spirit of today, is well understood and warmly supported by the people.

## SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Editor on Ideology Tasks

[Editorial Report] Bratislava *PRAVDA* in Slovak on 17 January carries on page 6 a 2,250-word interview given by Mikhail Fedorovich Nenashev, chief editor of the CPSU Central Committee newspaper *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA*, to *PRAVA* Moscow editor Karol Hederling; the date and place of interview are not given. The interview, entitled "In the Direction of the Party's Main Effort; With a delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress on Ideological Work," is preceded by an introductory passage saying: "At the Communists' conference in Kirov (Murmansk Oblast), Professor Mikhail Fedorovich Nenashev, doctor of historical sciences and chief editor of the CPSU Central Committee's newspaper *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA*, was elected

delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress. I asked Comrade Nenashev for an interview on a topic, the significance of which increases with the increasing urgency of tasks — on ideological work."

The first question deals with the new tasks in ideological work in view of Gorbachev's definition of the current party orientation at the CPSU Central Committee's October 1985 session. Nenashev affirms that the current party line is to effect qualitative changes in economic and social life and to speed up economic and social progress, as dictated by the international situation; this, he says, "requires time. The task of the present is to enhance the people's awareness and to change their attitude to their own work. That is why the problem of a conscious attitude to work and to its organization, discipline, and order is the most important issue of the day."

The second question deals with the specific tasks in this sphere; Nenashev mentions three main problems here: "First, it is important, and we are striving to achieve this, that our ideological work be characterized by great realism. It must objectively reflect successes and achievements, but also shortcomings, difficulties, and problems." He notes Gorbachev's stress on realism in his New Year's speech and says that realism is "the best medicine against exaggeration and self-complacency, but also against attempts at making light of complications and shortcomings. This truth is particularly important in the upbringing of young people," Nenashev underscores, since youth must be prepared to resovle problems; and if it hears solely about successes, "it will not be prepared for possible failures."

The next question points out that life brings both victories and defeats; and Nenashev says that the main thing is to analyze the causes of defeats. That is why, he says, the young people must be prepared for a fight, for complications — "that is why the realism of propaganda is so important. A significant role must be played by the mass information and propaganda media. In a certain period they were characterized, to a certain extent, by formalism, by declarative statements, by a journalistic clamor, by the inflation of our results, by a kind of drum-beating."

The next question deals with the "second problem of ideological work," that is — according to Nenashev — its topical nature; the press cannot only instruct and inform the readers, it must "analyze and confront the society with problems, it must help the party and the working people to resolve these problems," he says.

Henderling notes that the press must always be in front, and stand above things; and Nenashev elaborates this thought: "The press must be a kind of pioneer. It must anticipate events, reflect and mobilize public opinion, if need be even by its critical view. Some people say that we are making bad use of criticism. I do not believe this is true. Because criticism does not serve criticism, it serves the analysis of problems. This means the newspaper's active intervention in the problems of propaganda which are brought by life. This makes it more topical. There was a time in our press, radio, and television, in our ideological work, when we lectured to people. To a certain extent it was academic, in that we were not too active in dealing with these problems and did not analyze them. We did not approach our work in a sufficiently critical manner and our propaganda was, in a sense, conflictless.

"The third circle of issues is the essential need to change the methods and forms of ideological work."

Nenashev then says that the current forms of lecture propaganda and of propaganda in the media are not adequate for present needs: Those who are sent to lectures on discipline are the best workers anyway and need no convincing; and the same applies to the atheists sent to lectures on religious obscurantism, and to nonalcoholics sent to lectures criticizing alcoholism. "Therefore," he says, "we will have to individualize ideological work. We will have to work in a differentiated way, with specific categories of people." He points out that it is high time to stop being "maximalists," to want the maximum number of people to attend symposiums and lectures and conferences only because this makes an impression; because, he says, among the masses it is difficult to see how many are bored. "Today," he stresses, "everyday, detailed work with a specific person is important. Such work is the most efficient work."

He points out that less is sometimes more, and that "the most effective form of ideological work is the dialogue. We have had enough monologues. What we want is polemics, discussions, a dialogue with a kind of reciprocity — not only from above to below, but also vice versa. But for this, too, one must train both people and officials."

Hederling then cites the new edition of the CPSU Program on upbringing being inseparable from man's practical activity, and on the need to deepen the ideological-theoretical contents of ideological activity so as to make it truthful and comprehensible.

In reply, Nenashev underscores the importance of this issue and notes that, currently, "our work with young people lacks the most important thing in secondary and university-level schools: namely, social practice. We can call it upbringing through practical activity." And since this practical activity is lacking, the ideological influence is separated from life, Nenashev states.

Hederling agrees with this, and Nenashev elaborates: "Ideological work must orient man correctly, inform him correctly. The issue of being informed stands out very sharply in our country today. Man must know about everything that is happening in our country. And he also wants to know this. Man becomes really aware in the process of working. Lenin taught us that the state grows with the awareness of the masses. The people must know everything. The good, and the bad. Only thus will ideological work be convincing, truthful, and comprehensible, and stand close to the people."

The next part of the interview deals with the fight against bourgeois ideology, its special significance in the exacerbated class battle of two social systems, and the new qualities of socialist internationalism and proletarian solidarity. Nenashev says that the logical exacerbation (due to consolidating socialism and the parallel deepening antagonisms in capitalism) produces certain peculiarities in the ideological struggle under current conditions. Thus "socialist internationalism and proletarian solidarity are two important accents which impede our ideological adversaries most," who, Nenashev says, are striving to "make cooperation between the socialist countries as difficult as possible; to exacerbate as much as possible the problems of socialist

integration and economic cooperation; and to disrupt our unity."

Hederling notes that the pressures in this respect have been growing; Nenashev points out that this is in accordance with the thesis "divide and rule," and adds: "From this viewpoint the care devoted by our communist parties to upbringing in the spirit of socialist internationalism and proletarian solidarity is a most important component of ideological work. Under the present conditions of the ideological struggle we must seriously attend to these aspects of our work. We must in no way underrate them, or succumb to self-complacency. We must deeply analyze all the processes currently taking place in countries; we must seriously inform our working people about them, so that the Soviet people know about the life of citizens in Czechoslovakia and in other socialist countries, and vice versa. And this is not all. We must jointly resolve common problems. And our mutual information must tell us where we are succeeding, but also where things are not as we would like them to be."

The next part of the interview deals with some of the problems mentioned above — problems in the power industry, in the Food Program, in ecology — which "require a common and unambiguous solution, one which must nevertheless still be found. Economic systems have been developing for centuries, and not according to a single idea; and socialist cooperation has been in existence only a few decades," Nenashev reasons. Thus, he says, "the correct upbringing and correct grasp of processes, an upbringing toward internationalism and solidarity, are the most important task of our propaganda. In the fight against the penetration of bourgeois ideology we must firmly stand shoulder to shoulder, armed with our own Marxist-Leninist ideology. And we must prove we belong to this ideology by deeds, not by words." Nenashev recalls Gorbachev's statements at th press conferences in Paris and Geneva, as an example of how to conduct a frank, offensive, direct, and sharp ideological struggle. After "self critically" noting that "it could seem that we are afraid, that we cannot speak of certain problems, that we are narrowing down the problems in our reports and thus establisying conditions for diverse fabrications nad speculations," Nenashev says: "There are no forbidden topics; and attack, not defense, must be our principle."

The interview is concluded by the question on communist morality and its lasting values and principles. Nenashev says that this morality shows how operational and efficient ideological work is; the way from knowledge to conviction is long, he says, and whether this way is traversed depends on many factors – the most important being ideological work. And it is the task of the press to conduct a serious dialogue on morality and its principles (such as honor, conscience, duty, responsibility) with the reader. The lasting values and principles of communist morality are unchangeable; and with the growing dignity of man under socialism, Nenashev concludes, the value and role of its criteria has also grown.

## Lenin Manunscripts for Second Party Program Discussed

PM231013 [Editorial Report] Moscow *PRAVDA* in Russian 21 January 1986 First Edition carries on page 2 under the heading "Our Ideological Wealth; In the Tracks of Lenin's Manuscripts of the Second Party Program" a 2,500-word article by N. Tarasenko describing the 57 manuscript documents in which Lenin drafted the second party program adopted in March 1919. Tarasenko states that "guided by Lenin's ideas the CPSU at each specific stage of Soviet society's development defines its strategic course in an innovative way and bears high responsibility for new conclusions and assessments" and that the new party Program, "on the basis of the foresight of the classic Marxist-Leninist writers and the generalization of historical experience, defines the contours of the supreme phase of the communist formation."

## Armenian Environmental Protection Body Formed

WA221000 [Editorial Report] Yerevan *KOMMUNIST* in Russian on 27 December 1985 publishes on page 2 a 150-word item announcing that the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has formed a State Committee for the Protection of the Environment based on the Armenian SSR State Committee for Utilization and Conservation of Surface and Underground Water Resources. Genrikh Vartanovich Tardzhumanyan was named chairman of the new committee. The report also announces that Robert Askanazovich Sukhudyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, has been named minister of the Armenian SSR.

## Personnel Changes in Turkmen SSR Reported

### Central Committee Firings

*AU231808 Paris AFP in English 1751 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] Moscow, Jan 23 (AFP) — A purge of the Communist Party in the southern Soviet republic of Turkmenistan has left only 67 members from 153 on the Central Committee still in their jobs, press reports said here. The number of firings was even greater among the alternate members of the committee, the *TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA* newspaper of January 19, which arrived here today, reported. The Turkmenistan Politburo has been purged several times since Mikhail Gorbachev became Soviet leader last March.

### New Finance Minister

WA231900 [Editorial Report] Ashkhabad *TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA* in Russian on 1 January publishes on page 1 a 50-word statement announcing the appointment of Ernst Kalandarovich Nazarov as the Turkmen SSR minister of finance.

The same paper publishes on page 3 a 50-word statement announcing that Khodzhanazar Sukhanov has been relieved of his duties as Turkmen SSR minister of finance in connection with his retirement.

### Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman

WA231904 [Editorial Report] Ashkhabad *TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA* in Russian on 3 January publishes on page 1 a Turkmen

Supreme Soviet Presidium decree announcing the appointment of Bayramgeldy Tagandudyyev as deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers. The decree is dated 2 January 1986 and is signed by B. Yazkuliyev and O. Nazarova, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

### Council of Ministers Chairman

WA231907 [Editorial Report] Ashkhabad *TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA* in Russian on 5 January publishes on page 1 a Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree announcing the appointment of Annamurad Khodzhamuradov as the chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers. He was relieved of his duties a deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers.

The same paper publishes on page 2 a 50-word statement announcing that Saparmurad Atayevich Niyazov has been relieved of his duties as chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers in connection with his transfer to other work.

### Uzbek Bureau Sets Date for Party Congress

*GF231607 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 23 Jan 86*

[Text] The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau held its regular plenum on (?22) January. The Plenum discussed the draft Central Committee accounting report to the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress. Comrade Usmankhozhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, briefed the convocation on the matter. The plenum approved the essence of the (?classified?)report of the Central Committee and recommended that the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau [as heard] take into consideration the views expressed and move to draw up a longer version of the report.

The plenum decided to call the regular 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress on 30 January 1986. The agenda of the congress was established as follows:

1. Report of the Uzbek Communist Party. Speaker: Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

2. Report of the Uzbek Communist Party Auditing Commission. Speaker: Comrade Yakubov, chairman of the Auditing Commission.

3. The draft of the new CPSU Program.

4. The draft of the CPSU proposals for change.

5. The draft of the Basic Guidelines for the Soviet Union's economic and social development from 1986 to 1990 and from 1990 to 2000. Speaker: Comrade Kadyrov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium. [passage indistinct]

With this the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau plenum concluded its work.

The Uzbek Communist Party Auditing Commission held a meeting on 22 January. The convocation approved the commission's report to the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress.

### Briefs

**Military Dependent Grants** — With the aim of implementing the measures outlined by the party and government to step up state help to families with children, the USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a decision on raising the size of grants for children of fixed-term servicemen, which provides for a rise in the size of grants for children of soldiers, sailors, sergeants and sergeants-major on fixed service terms to R35 per month per child, both in urban and rural localities. The USSR Council of Ministers also adopted a decision on paying state grants to widows with children not in receipt of pensions for them in the event of the loss of the breadwinner. The above-mentioned decisions are effective from 1 January 1986. [Text] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 22 Jan 86 LD*]

**Armenian Grain Products Minister** — The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has named Comrade Rafik Tadevosovich Shakhbazyan minister of grain products [khlebo produktov] of the Armenian SSR. [Text] [*Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 31 Dec 85 p 2*]

**Gosagroprom Official on Farm Supply Problems**
*PM221604 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 21 Jan 86 p 1*

[Unattributed report and A. Popov interview with A.P. Lyapchenkov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, under the general heading "Fulfilling the Countryside's Orders" — date and place of interview not given]

[Text] A routine session of the All-Union Operational Staff for Material and Technical Supply to the Agro-Industrial Complex has been held. It summed up the results of the fulfillment by industrial enterprises of the plans for delivering machines, assemblies and spares, fuels and lubricants, and other materials to the countryside in 1985. It was noted that most industrial enterprises dispatch these items to kolkhozes and sovkhozes on time. At the same time, certain plants are behind with the fulfillment of the countryside's orders. A considerable quantity of five- and nine-furrow plows, cultivators, mineral fertilizer spreading machines, wide-cut hoe-harrows, and PPK-4 [soil absorbing complexes] attachments have been underdelivered and there are many spares for tractors, trucks, and various agricultural machines that are in very short supply. The "Odessapochvomash" production association, the Altay tractor plant, the Chelyabinsk tractor plant, the "Karbid" production association in Karaganda, the "Ukhtomskiy Zavod" production association in Lyubertsy, the Noginskiy fuel apparatus plant, and the Michurinsk automatic assembly plant are among plants owing deliveries to the agro-industrial complex.

Specific measures have been outlined for eliminating the lags that have been permitted.

Senior officials from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR People's Control Committee, and the USSR Gossnab and representatives of ministries and departments took part in the staff session.

In connection with the creation of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee [Gosagroprom], our correspondent asked A.P. Lyapchenkov, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosagroprom, to talk about the new features that have now appeared in the material and technical supply of the agro-industrial complex. Here is his answer:

A unified system of material and technical supply called upon to carry out a large amount of work while employing the smallest number of people is being created on the basis of the ministries that have been abolished. The numerous channels through which kolkhozes, sovkhozes, construction organizations, and enterprises processing agricultural raw materials made their needs known are being reduced. Whereas previously, kolkhozes or sovkhozes made all their applications for the main types of output through rayon committees for the supply of production equipment for agriculture, while enterprises of the food, preserve, and dairy industries made their applications through their ministry's supply organizations and their applications for output on the USSR Gossnab's list through that committee's territorial organs, now all requirements for material resources in the rayons and oblasts will be made through the Gosagroprom system.

The USSR Gosagroprom is the sole holder in the country of stocks of material resources for the entire agro-industrial complex. This requires fundamental changes in the approaches to the questions of supplying agro-industrial complex enterprises also — supply must be aimed primarily at ensuring the more efficient utilization of resources allocated to this diversified area of the country's economy.

Currently, in connection with the reorganization of the system of running the agro-industrial complex, there may be cases of a certain lack of coordination locally in implementing the material and technical resources allocated to the agro-industrial complex for 1986. I would like to make this warning: During the changeover from the abolished ministries to the newly created services, a businesslike approach is needed on the part of the USSR Gosagroprom's republic, kray, oblast, and rayon organizations toward resolving any complexities in order to prevent serious holdups in supplying kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises. Why must we discuss this? Take this fact: Certain oblasts have rushed to close their current accounts in the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture organization banks, but have not yet created new accounts in their place. As a result consumers have been deprived of the opportunity to pay for and buy equipment, spares, and other materials.

Now Gosagroprom workers, together with the Gossnab, are taking measures to define an itemized list of output which can be sold in retail trade and at the same time to prevent the growth of above-normative stocks in kolkhoz and sovkhoz warehouses. We will be able to achieve this if consumers are confident that they will be able to obtain spares at any time. And here a psychological factor — the desire to obtain items for stockpiling — must be overcome.

It would be wrong to think that the creation of the Gosagroprom will make it possible immediately to increase deliveries of material resources to farms and enterprises. I think that the main thing now is to ensure that maximum returns are obtained from existing resources. Our all-union operational staff must also make a definite contribution to this.

### 'Cosmos-1727' Earth Satellite Launched 23 Jan

*LD240929 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 24 Jan 86*

[Text] Moscow, January 24 TASS — The Soviet Union launched on Thursday an artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1727, to continue space exploration. The satellite was put into orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution — 104.9 minutes; maximum distance from the earth surface (apogee) — 1,029 kilometres; minimum distance from the earth surface (perigee) — 982 kilometres; inclination of the orbit — 82.6 degrees. The equipment carried by the satellite is in good functioning order.

### 'Intensive Preparations' for Venus-Halley Program

*LD231623 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 23 jan 86*

[Text] Moscow, January 23 TASS — An important stage of intensive preparations for a rendezvous session with the comet is approaching for scientists of the Soviet Union and of eight other countries participating in the international "Venus-Halley" (VEHA) programme. A statement to this effect was made to a TASS correspondent at the Space Research Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in Moscow.

Halley's Comet having a period of revolution of 75-76 years has long attracted the attention of astronomers. It was for the first time observed in the year of 446 B.C.

The outer space marathon of the two Soviet interplanetary automatic stations "VEHA-1" and "VEHA-2" started on December 15 and 21, 1984 respectively. Under the programme descent modules separated from the first and then from the second station on June 9 and June 15 last year. Complex research of the atmosphere and surface of the morning star was done by means of the descent modules and aerostate probes brought by them into the atmosphere of Venus.

Taking part in the implementation of the project, whose ultimate goal is a rendezvous of the interplanetary stations with Halley's Comet and the study of the coma, its head, are along with the Soviet colleagues also scientists of Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, France and the FRG.

The last orbital correction of the "VEHA-1" and "VEHA-2" is to be carried out on February 8-10 this year, while the rendezvous with Halley's Comet is expected to take place on March 6-10.

A simulator of space equipment with which the "VEHA"'s are fitted out, is already on view today at the Space Research Institute on the eve of the important events. The equipment includes an automatic tracking platform, with which both stations are equipped. Experts "play" in that complex the possible situations of the upcoming meeting. Taking part in these sessions are representatives of all the nine countries. After the last orbital corrections of the stations, the platform of the training complex will be activated and preparations will be started for the holding of the rendezvous session itself.

Literally the other day control sessions were held for switching on the research instruments in the "VEHA"'s. As experts say, the whole complex functions normally.

The signals were received by the long-distance space communication centre in Eupatoria (Crimea) and the reception outer space communication station in the Medvezhi Ozyora near Moscow. The whole information was sent without delay to the Outer Space Research Institute. It was promptly processed both in Moscow and in Eupatoria. In the course of these communication sessions, the representatives of all the nine countries, who were staying in Moscow took part in the joint work expressing their constructive proposals in the course of the experiment.

In accordance with the international "Pilot" project, information will be transmitted from the "VEHA"'s for the accurate monitoring of "Giotto", the interplanetary space craft of the European Space Agency, which was launched towards Halley's Comet on August 2, 1985. Two Japanese spacecraft are also heading for a rendezvous with Halley's comet.

### Academician on 'Laser Thermonuclear Reactor'

*LD221903 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 22 Jan 86*

[Text] Moscow, January 22 TASS — Soviet physicists pin great hopes on a laser to be instrumental in harnessing thermonuclear reaction which will provide humanity with the inexaustible source of energy, Academician Nikolay Basov, winner of the Lenin and Nobel Prizes, told TASS.

He said that the scientific base has already been set up to develop and build a pilot laser thermonuclear reactor. It will be applied to test all fundamental principles of the operation and design of power reactors of the future. Immense importance is attached to research into new trends in power engineering. They are stipulated by the Draft Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the U.S.S.R. for 1986-1990 and for the Period Ending in 2000, which are to be endorsed by the 27th CPSU Congress due to open on February 25, the academician recalled.

The physics institute named after Lebedev of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences already has in operation the "Delfin" installation with laser energy reaching ten kilojoules. In the installation of the reactor scale it should be 100 times as great.

Modern science data allow a technical solution to this problem. The matter is now in industry and input, Academician Basov explained. Several powerful lasers can be used to achieve success. In this case their beams should be focussed on a target one centimeter in size. These demands are met by several types of lasers.

A pilot laser thermonuclear reactor can be built in the next 10 to 15 years, the scientist believes.

The Energy Programme of the U.S.S.R. envisages the establishment of the technical and material base for utilizing energy of thermonuclear synthesis. Thermonuclear power engineering is regarded as one of the most promising trends in creating a power supply source.